

The Role of CPS and Investigation





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THE CPS MANDATE



...protect the children's current and future safety and well-being, while strengthening and preserving the family unit wherever possible

Misconceptions about CPS



CPS works alone to investigate all child abuse

If a family is referred to CPS, the children will always be removed and placed in foster care

CPS staff decide how long children remain in foster care

CPS is not accountable to anyone

Types of Child Abuse



- Physical Abuse
- Sexual Abuse
- Emotional Abuse Neglect
 - abandonment
 - physical
 - medical
 - lack of supervision
 - substance exposed newborns



CPS Team



- Reporting Sources
- Friends
- Family
- Law Enforcement
- Schools
- Medical Community
- Therapist/Counselor/Social Worker
- Community Partners





Joint Investigation

- CPS will to share all information in the file with both the NARC Case Agent and the Child Abuse Case Agent.
- The NARC Case Agent and the Child Abuse Case Agent will provide the CPS Investigator with all their information.
 - Pictures of the scene
 - Scene surveys
 - Reports (booking summary and photos are appropriate for initial CPS TDM and Court Hearing)

Types of DEC Cases



Level 1 Cases

Response to Clandestine Lab Settings

- Active Cooks
- Boxed labs
- Chemical/Equipment Storage
- Dumping of Waste Material

Level 2 Cases Other Drug Environments

- Use
- Possession
- Sale
- Transport/distribution
- Brokering/Conspiracy
- Exploitation i.e. "smurfing", "Mules", etc.



CPS Response to a Drug Home



- Detectives contact the CPS Supervisor/Investigators during working hours / hotline after hours.
 - No CPS report is necessary to respond to the scene of a Meth Lab
 - Monday through Friday 8am 5pm CPS Supervisor can be contacted for a Search Warrant situation involving children and respond. CPS becomes the "Source" to the CPS Hotline.
 - Contact made prior to search warrant / welfare check/ Knock and Talk/ During Search Warrant/ During Routine call for service
 - Briefing (NARCS and Child Crimes Detectives)
 - · CPS can provide hx and possible living situation of family

CPS HISTORY CHECK



- Is there an open dependency case?
- Have there been prior child abuse referrals?
- Child safety information for Law Enforcement or CPS at the scene
- Law Enforcement and victim safety information (i.e. dogs, disabled family members, etc.)

Once The Location Has Been Secured By Law Enforcement FOR DRUG ENDANGERE



- 1. Do Not Enter the Home or Drug Site!
- 2. Make immediate contact with the DEC Officer
- Contact children AFTER you have been briefed by the DEC Officer
- 4. Wear protective gloves & foot wear when necessary
- Always have vehicle covers
- 6. Do NOT take children's personal clothing or toys
- 7. Transport to the nearest DEC medical facility



When CPS is at the Scene

- DEC RV should be at the scene to assist with caring for the children (where available).
- Gather all lab details of what was found.
- Ensure all necessary photos are taken.
- Gather any information the parents provide regarding the lab, and the children.
 Serve TCN to both parents if at the scene..

- Speak with the Case Agents regarding the children's clothing...it may need to be collected for evidence.
- Speak to Case Agent about the Forensic Interview....
 - They need to provide the authorization

Evidence Collection



- Physical condition of the children
- Child's access to drugs or chemicals
- Living conditions
- Play area
- Food supply
- Children's bedroom or sleeping arrangements
- Bathroom conditions





Kitchen Counter on Microwave





Rescue. Defend. Shelter. Support.

Home Assessment | Investigation



- Location
- Proximity
- Accessibility
- Attraction

Assessing Environmental Risk



- Drugs and drug paraphernalia
- Booby traps
- Exposed wiring
- Guns and weapons
- Accidental ingestion of chemicals and contaminated food
- Adult role models involved in criminal behavior

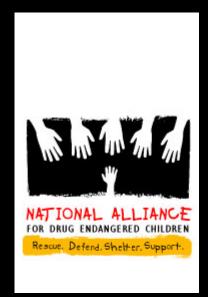
- Chemicals found in the Refrigerator
- Hazardous sleeping area conditions
- Visible/Accessible pornographic material
- Chaotic home environment
- Poor supervision



When CPS leaves the scene:

- Call will be made to the CPS Hotline, CPS is the source of this report
 - Need to provide detailed information of the lab, and other safety concerns found in the home.
- Medical Staff are notified and children are transported to the Advocacy Center.

- At the Advocacy Center the children are showered and given clean clothing and the clothing from the lab is bagged as evidence.
- The Children are fed and hydrated.
- Once the child is clean and fed
 - Forensic Interview
 - Medical exam
 - Crisis Counseling provided if deemed necessary
- Foster Home or Relative placement is located for the children



Forensic Interview





- Do you know why the police came to your house?
- Who lives in the house with you? Who sleeps where?
- Who takes care of you? Who wakes you up in the morning? Who makes your meals?
- Have you ever been left alone or with someone you did not know?

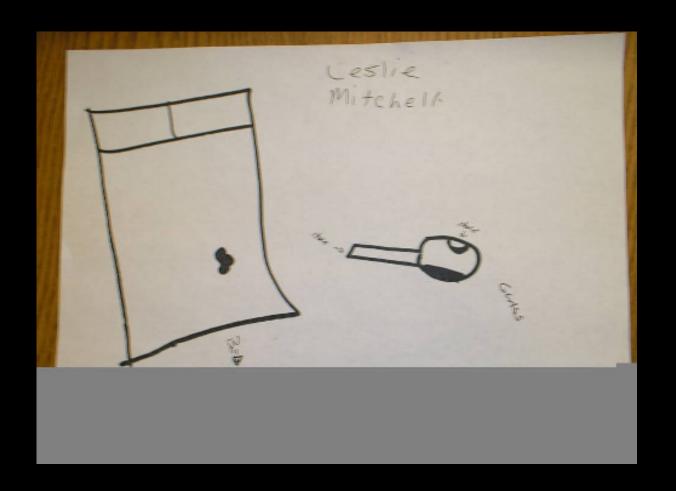
Suggested Questions cont.



- Have you ever smelled or seen anything strange or weird in your house?
- Do you know what drugs are? What do they look like?
- Are there ever times when you feel sick? Do you get headaches? Does your nose ever hurt?
- Ask the child whether there are weapons or guns in the house?
- NOTE: Make complete assessment (child abuse/neglect/domestic violence and forensic evaluations of the dangers the child is exposed to.)

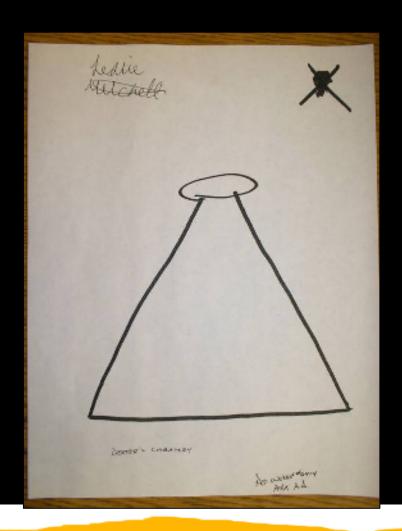
Child's Forensic Interview





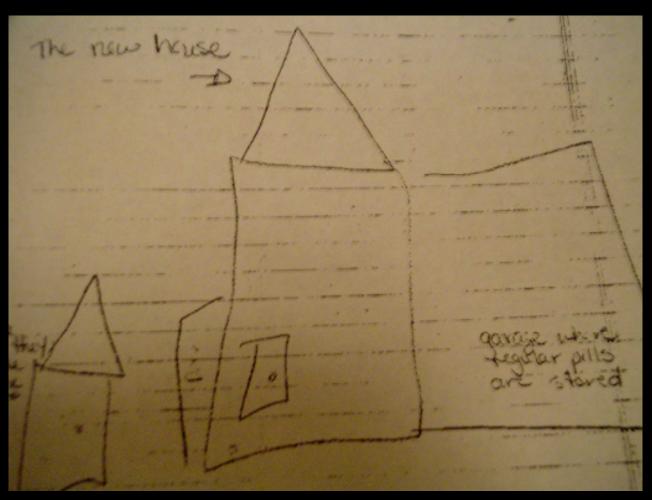
Child's Forensic Interview





Through the eyes of a child





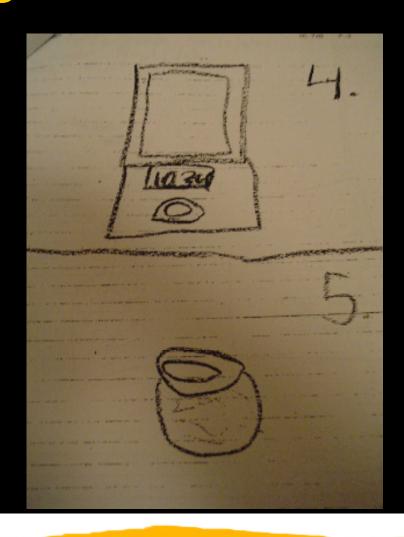
Measuring the "medicine"





Measuring and storing the "medicine"





Forensic Medical Exam



- Full head to toe examination
- Height/weight/reach measurements
- Urine screen

Placement of DEC Children



- Emergency Custody
- Relative Placement
- Foster Care
- Family Reunification
- Family Maintenance
- Termination of Parental Rights
- Adoption / Legal Guardianship / Long-Term Foster Care

Evaluation of Placement



- The SAFETY of the home
- The best interest of the child
- Parent is proximal to placement to facilitate visitation
- Ability to protect the child from parents if necessary
- Placement of siblings
- Willingness to facilitate case plan
- Ability to provide legal permanence if reunification fails

Meth Use and Parenting



Bing Stage Dangers to Children Include:

- Physical Abuse
 - Parent is agitated, increased violence
- Sexual Abuse
 - Libido is increased, risk of sexual abuse high
- Neglect
 - Focused on own needs, ignores child's needs

Meth Use and Parenting



Crash has 4 phases:

- 1. Insomnia, exhaustion, fatigue, paranoia, auditory hallucinations, violence, irritability, aggression
- 2. Intense sleep: up to 3 days, body can starve & begin to catabolize muscle: danger of coma & seizures
- 3. Intense hunger, eating, disorientation, depression
- 4. Depression: lasting up to 5 months

Meth Use and Parenting



Crash Stage Dangers to Children Include:

- Physical Abuse
 - Violence, caretaker easily agitated
- Sexual Abuse
 - Caretaker unaware of other's access to children, may leave kids with unsafe people
- Neglect
 - Lack of supervision, neglecting child's basic needs, not taking kids to school, medical and dental neglect

Safety Tips When Encountering an Under-the-Influence Meth User



- Talk slowly, clearly & continuously in nonthreatening manner
- Stand-still at 1st face-to-face contact
- Keep a distance of 7 to 10 feet
- Keep your hands in front of you (any movement can be interpreted as a sign of aggression)
- Slowly, walk backing out maintaining eye contact until you are safely away from harm

Other Risk Factors to Social Workers



- Majority of drug labs will have ready to use accessible weapons
- Drug labs range from small "Beavis and Butthead" type, to Mid-Level Brokers to Organized Crime
 - Distinguish CPS role from that of Law Enforcement
- Significant finding include some level of relative/other family involvement
 - Generational Meth Users
 - Generational Meth Cookers

Assessment of Relative Caregivers Home



- Adoption and Safe Families Act
- Safety of relatives home
- Relative ability to care and protect the child
- Criminal background check

Relative Caregivers Need to Know:



- The children's needs for medical assessment, testing and on-going treatment
- What symptoms to watch for and what to do should any be present
- Their responsibilities as temporary caregivers
- What CPS follow-up will entail

Generations of Abuse





















Mom used meth while pregnant.

Toxic amount of meth accessible to 5 year old girl and 7 year old boy.

15 year old girl lived in a house with a meth lab and tested positive for amphetamines.

Family Maintenance and Reunification Services



- Counseling
- Parent education
- Child care training
- Day or Residential Treatment
- Random Drug Testing
- Respite Care
- Supervised visitation

Denial of Family Reunification



- Chronic or abusive history of drug use
- Lack of change in behavior that brought the children into CPS custody
- Prolonged incarceration

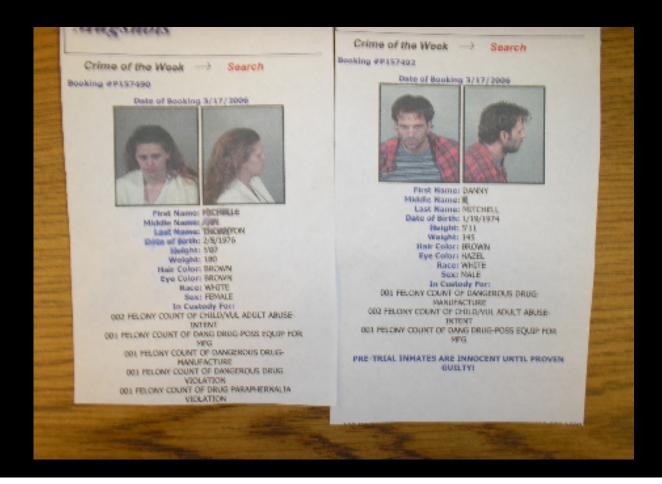
Children are victims Child Abuse is a crime!





Results of DEC Guidelines









CONCLUSION:
Parents... they just walk
away...
CHILDREN LIVING IN
METH LABS AND DRUG
HOUSES NEED TO BE
HEARD, AND WE GIVE
THOSE SILENT VICTIMS A
VOICE

Questions and Answers?



















